NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WOOD'S THE ATRE. Broadway, opposite the St. Nich Bottler, Bautier Sam-Fra Diavolo. Matinee at 0 Clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 535 Broadway, opposit Metropolitan Hotel.—Ermiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.-The Niagara Leaf of the Busy Family.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWER. -SAI SHARPLEY'S MINSTEEL AND COMMINATION TROUPE.-PLEASAN NEIGHBORS. Matince at 2% o'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-IN a Variety of Light and Laughbelle Entertainments, Corps de Ballet, &c. Blattone at 25/ o'Clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty eighth and Fifty minth streets.—Tamo, Thomas' Onemerical Garden Concerts, afternoon at 4 o'Clock; evening at 1

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermopian Mis-

BELVIDERE PARK, Eighth avenue and 110th street.—

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. - Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. LOWE'S ERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE, Fifty-ninth rect and Sixta avenue. -Ballooning, Tight Rore and

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue.—Excusions of Original Works by Living Arrists.

New York, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine o'clock in the evening will be classified under appropriate headings; but proper classification cannot be insured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

In the Senate yesterday the Conference Committee or the Tax bill reported, and the report was agreed to. Th tax on cotton is to be three cents: was and railroad com panies are allowed to add their tax to their fares, and th income tax remains on all incomes of more than six hundred dollars. A number of bills granting pension to widows and orphans were passed, and also granting pensions to provost marshals and their heirs.

In the House the consideration of the Tariff bill was

resumed. There were not many pages disposed of, and those were of little importance. The report of the Conference Committee on the Tax bill was agreed to after an interesting debate by a vote of 71 to 57.

MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steam ship Corsica, from Havana, we received our special co respondence from Mexico dated at Tampico the 19th exico city the 22d, and Vera Cruz the 26th of June The whole tenor of the communications goes to show that the Mexican people, so long scattered and hitherto so divided in interest, were becoming more and more united, and much more warm in the cause of the inde pendance of their country. As a first result the imperial ferces, French and native, had sustained a number of defeats, of greater or less severity, in the field, and the

Marshal Bazaine had become excited and set out for San Luis Potosi with, it is said, the intention of opening a stirring campaign against the liberals in the northwest. Indeed, it appeared as if the Marshai dreaded that the French troops would not be permitted to retire from the country in quiet marching order, but perhaps be compelled to leave in the attitude of men forced to consultation sen action with his officers and soldiers at San Luis Potost, was the object of his visit to the town.

If Maximilian could obtain money he might, it is said, raise an army which would perhaps tain him for some time longer; but no person could conjecture from what source, foreign or home, he could hope to draw the funds. His treasury was literally empty and mos of the public works, undertaken after his arrival, were in a languishing condition. The straits to which the from the fact alleged in our Washington telegraphic re city, dated at Vera Cruz on the 21st of June, in which it

Santa Anna still engrossed a large share of the publi attention. The Mexican liberals proclaimed the the that an understanding had been come to betwee Mr. Seward, the Emperor Napoleon and the exdown" gracefully, Santa Anna restored and elected President, the United States Cabinet holding itself ready to approve of the "eventualities" arising from the change of executive. The liberals who were Imbued with this idea did not entertain such an implic confidence in Mr. Seward's friendship as they did some months ago. Santa Anna, it is said, will remain unpopu-lar with them, no matter in what efficial form he may be

presented.

The city of Tampico was closely besieged by the liberal forces, who had made a dashing attack, riding into the very streets of the piace at one time. Describes from the imperial to the liberal army were

The Lites of annexation to the United States was widely

fostered in the liberal ranks.

Major Van de Groden, an ex-officer in the Sixty eighth regiment of New York volunteers, was buried with eighth regiment of New York volunteers, was buried with considerable pump by the Germans and Americans in Mexico city. A very friendly feeling was expressed towards the United States army on the occasion. The fever had considerably abated in Vera Cruz.

A letter from Caneral Almonte, Maximilian's minist at Paris, which is undoubtedly authentic, written fro Paris under date of May 31, says that the financial con mittee will not pay the salaries of the lecations whose drafts had arrived in the city. He asks advice in the matter, as this summary proceeding interferes consider

ably with his household arrangements. THE CITY.

A regular weekly meeting of the Beard of Health w held yesterday. The weekly reports of the Sanitary Superint indent and the Inspector of Sanitary Police were received and ordered on file. Letters from the consignees of the steamship Peruvan and from Dr. Bissel the Deputy Health Officer, in relation to the passenger of the steamship Daniel Webster, were received, the first being laid on the table and the other referred to Dr vinturne. Lewis H. Farlan, a laborer, forty-four year of age, was reported to have been attacked with marked symptoms of choiers yesterday, but the last account wated that he was still alive. In Brooklyn a men named Henry Devlin was reporte

to have died of Asiatic cholers. The doctors who at tended him pronounced it to be a strong case of cholera morbus, while the coroner and jury were of opinion that It was a genuine case of Asiatic cholera, and rendered a verdict in accordance therewith. Dr. Bisseli reports all

veil on board the hospital ship Falcon.

A regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of tacke was held yesterday, when it was reported that en granted. During the day a large number of to unctions were served on the Commissioners, making a stal of nearly eight hundred already served.

The Board of Councilmen were in session yes and transacted a large amount of routine business. The toard adopted a resolution authorizing the Street commissioner to make a contract for the period twenty years for lighting the streets and thus the city with coal gas, eartiding the veto of his Honor the Mayor, Messra dismissed.

Pullman, Roberts, Tyng and White voted in the negative, some of them asserting that the measure was a gre-swindle, and that the men-who voted for it would I marked by the citizens. A remonstrance was received from the West Side Association against the contemplate opening of up-town streets, which they allege belong t

the Park Commission. The paper was referred.

The case of Frank Allen, a seaman, charged with attempt to kill the mate of the English steamer William Penn, at sea, on the 23d of June, was resumed before oner Osborn yesterday. The prisoner was con

louse of Mr. Ziess, No. 266 East Tenth street, w August Von Frech as his wife, committed suicide yester day morning by shooting herself with a pistel on the of the house No. 447 Second avenue. It appear hat Dr. Frech had taken another wife and d or, refusing to see her or have any explanation with her. Yestesday she was refused admissi isual, when she called to see him, and, maddened by calousy, she took her own life, as above stated. It is elieved that it was her intention to kill the Doctor he could have seen him.

The case of Joseph Mack, a seaman, who died, it supposed, from the effects of cruel treatment at the hands of the captain and mate of the ship T. J. Southard, was under investigation by Coroner Naumann terday. Evidence was adduced showing that the been hung up by the neck to the rigging. Further in-vestigation was postponed until the 18th inst., to await the arrival of a material witness.

Surrogate Tucker having summoned General Benjamir
F. Butler to account for his administration of the estate
of the late Colonel Andrew J. Butler, the General yester
day obtained an extension of time until the 23d instant when his account of receipts and disbursements is to be rendered. Among the claims filed in the Surrogate office is one for \$75,000, for cotton, sugar, carriages, &c., to that amount, alleged to have been selzed by Colonel Butler from one Robert W. Rayne, of New Orieans, during the military occupancy of that city. Other claims are awaiting the rendering of General Butler's account on the 23d instant, the adjudication of

which is expected to involve some interesting ques At Irving Hall last evening the prize speaking of pupils of the College of the City of New York was vitnessed by a large audience. The exercises consiste of declamation, recitations, &c., interspersed with choice onical selections.

The Inman line steamship City of Boston, Captai Brooks, will sail at noon to-day, for Queenstown and Liverpool, from pier 44 North river. The mails will close at the Post Office at half past ten A. M.

The steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Lewis, of th Na ional Steam Navigation line, will sail to-day, at noon, from pier 47 North river, for Liverpool, via Queenstown The steamship Bavaria, Captain Taube, will sail a twelve o'clock noon to-day from Hoboken for Cowes and Hamburg. The mails for the German States, via Hamburg, will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock The steamship Sheridan, Captain Bolton, of the Cron well line, will sail for New Orleans direct at three o'cto: P. M. to day, from pier No. 9 North river.

The steamship Missouri, Captain Loveland, of Garrison & Allen's sidewheel line, will sall from pier 13 North river, at three P. M. to-day, for Savannah direct.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, will sail for Charleston at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 14 East

There was not much activity in commercial matter yesterday, but the markets were generally buoyant in consequence of the firmness of gold. On 'Change th usiness in common grades of flower was at lower prices but prime parcels realized full rates. Wheat was de pressed by heavy arrivals. Corn came in in large qua tities, but with an active demand an advance was estal Oats were also firmer. Pork lower. Bee steady. Lard dull and heavy. Petroleum quiet. Whis key dull. In the grocery market there was but little business. Cotton was in better demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The great conflagration in Portland was caused by frecracker, which was thoughtlessly thrown by a boy among some shavings. Large amounts of supplies are being received from the neighboring cities for the use of the sufferers. The funds and secur ties of the First National Bank were saved. meeting in aid of the houseless will be held at the Aster House in this city to-day. Mayor Hoffman has ssued a proclamation calling for contributions, which he will take charge of for the relief of the sufferers. The citizens of Brooklyn have urged the Mayor to make similar call, and he has done so. A subscription list habeen opened at the banking house No. 18 New street scribed. Contributions for the same purpose, and boing

.... ournout the country. night of the 4th. The loss is estimated at three hunred thousand dollars. The building was considered one of the most magnificent in the city

for assaulting a colored man, and the justice of the peabefore whom he was brought required him to give bar to answer. This he refused to do, his counsel contending that a negro could not testify against a white man in the courts of Maryland. The justice decided that the Civil Rights bill abrogated the State law. He was supporte n his opinion by thief Justice Bowie, who refused to

A letter from Como, Italy, of June 14, in the Paris rai Garibaldi to distribute among his poorest volunteers.

Benjamin S. Rhett, and not Barnwell Rhett, was the

name of the person assassinated recently near Charles ton. He was a younger brother of the ex-Senator. The Fourth was universally celebrated in New Or leans. In Lousville the celebration was confined to private picules, there being no municipal demonstration.

Horare Maynard and others addressed an assembly near

Nashville, and the negroes held a celebration at Fert

Gillen, near that city. A party of the Fifth cavalry regiment broke up the colored jubilee.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX BILL-SPECIAL FAVORS TO MONOPOLIES. - The Committee of Conference of the two houses of Congress have at last, it appears, agreed that in the tax on in comes only six hundred dollars shall be exempted, and that gas companies, street railroad companies and ferry companies shall be allowed to add the amount of government tax to consumers and the fares of passengers until the first of April, 1867. This is in keeping with the whole system of legislation which has marked this Congress in financial bills, tariff bills, tax bills, special jobs and appropriation bills. A legion of pet banks, at an expense of twenty-five or thirty millions annually to the Treasury, is established; from six to ten millions of dollars more are appropriated to the subsistence of lazy Southern whites and blacks denominated refugees and freedman, next we have tax bills which appear to be deliberately framed for the benefit of corporations and mo nonolies at the expense of the masses of the people, and then we have a tariff bill perfectly remorseless in its extortions upon the commu nity at large, in order to increase the profits of the wealthy manufacturing companies of New England and Pennsylvania.

Against this outrageous system of legislative discriminations in favor of rich monopolies and manufacturing combinations, and jobbers and cliques of spoilsmen and plunderers, at the expense of the body of the people, we have noth ing to expect from this Congress. We must submit to take what is given us. But in the approaching fall elections for the next Coness the people will have an opportunity to right their wrongs and to punish their falthless agents at Washington by cutting them adrift. Let the people then remember the tariff, bank tax and appropriation bills of this Congress, and prepare for a final settlement with it in the coming fall elections. Expulsion is the only argument which will reach the Congressma who has betrayed his constituents in his raven ous pursuit of government spoils and plunder Let such dishonored servants be pald off and Congress on the Finances of the Country. the government for the year ending last mont shows the amount to be five hundred and fifty millions of dollars. But in fact it is more than that in legal money. A hundred and seventy millions was from oustoms, which are paid i gold. This would make the total amount in legal money or currency over six hundred and twenty millions. This immense sum is all drawn from the ordinary sources of taxation and not from loans; it is not a revenue for war purposes or in war times, but one is time of peace and for the peace establish ment of government. It is unprecedented i this country, and we think there has been nothing like it in the history of any other Over six hundred and twenty country. millions of ordinary peace revenue! wonder if the people, if our plain, hones farmers, mechanics, and tradesmentaxpayers-ever thought about this. is enough to make them open their eyes with astonishment. We may feel proud of a country with such resources, but upon re flection the questions naturally arise, Is this enormous revenue necessary! Is it not an unnecessary burden upon the people? Is it not a source of vast corruption and of danger?

We know how it is apt to be with individual who roll in wealth, especially with those who have the ready use of the wealth of others We know that this necessarily leads to extrava gance and dissipation. How much more is it the case with governments, and particularly with such a government as ours? We have only to look at the doings of Congress, which holds the purse strings, to satisfy ourselves of the evils of a redundant revenue. There are times when a powerful and healthy opposition in the national legislature may hold in check extravagance and corruption, but never when a dominant and unscrupulous party, like that of the radical republicans now in power, can carry everything before it. Constituted as the present Congress is it would be contrary to ex perience and human nature to expect anything else than corruption and wast of the public money. The overwhelming radi-cal majority laugh at the feeble opposition of a few men, and carry their corrupt schemes over the veto of an honest President. It we were to go back four or five years, to the time when the present ruling party commenced to control the legislation of the country, and examine all that it has done, we should find that the sum of a thousand millions, fully one-third of the national debt, has been reck lessly wasted. How many of the friends of Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Wil son and the other radical leaders and members of Congress have been made rich during that time out of the Treasury?

A list of the jobs now before Congress, o that have been acted upon by one or both houses, to appropriate public money and property for the benefit of individuals and partisar would be startling to contemplate. The public are familiar with the infamous Freedmen's Bureau bill, which the President vetoed in its original shape; the Montana bill which he also vetoed; the scheme to establish a costly system of education the negroes; the proposition to loan money to Mexico; an enormous job to build the Mississippi levées; the national debt consolidation scheme, which would put forty millions or so into the pockets of Jay Cooke and others; the national bank fraud, by which the government squanders away twenty to thirty millions upon a vast and dangerous manner was and schemes These have been brought to light and have been more or less ventilated; but there are s number of others being worked up by the

lobby and in the committee rooms.

The last and greatest job is the Tariff bill. Those who framed and are manipulating this abominable bill pretend that it will not in crease the revenue and that it is to regulate duties on a more just principle. But this is not so. The people are to be cheated by the Tariff bill as they have been by the other acts and doings of this Congress. Prices are now going up in consequence of the increased duties proposed. The bill will probably add fifty millions or more to the revenue, and tha at a time when the revenue is enormously too great. If a considerable portion of the debt were liquidated by such burdensome taxation there might e some excuse for it, but this is not done, nor will be done; such an immense income only furnishes a fund for a corrupt Congress to squan der away. The Tariff bill is a bill to enrich few manufacturers and capitalists and those who have stocks of goods on hand. It is no needed and can be for no other purpose. The people, the industrious classes, the farmers and all who labor, will have to pay increased prices for what they use and wear for the senefit of a few. Such is the state of things we have been brought to and that we shall have to endure, from the acts of the most corrupt Congress that ever assembled. How lone will such a body-will such doings be toler ated? We shall see whether there be commo sense and virtue enough in the country to repudiate the men who are doing all this. The elections in the fall will let us know what we may expect in the future. In the meantim the President should veto the Tariff bill and all the other nefarious jobs of the radicals, and should enlighten the public on the whole subject of our finances and system of legislation

with regard to them. THE NEW YORK MUSEUM.-This commend able enterprise is being pushed rapidly forward. and in a short time this city, which has been for so many years deprived of such an institu tion, will have a museum complete in all popular, scientific and dramatic details. The site of the new museum is on Broadway near Thirtieth street, and is one of the best and most accemible in this city. The edifice already attracts considerable attention from its unique architectural design.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR-ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL JOB .- The proposal to publish at government expense an official history of the rebellion is another of those scandalous jobs of which the present contemptible Congress has been so prolific. Such a work could have no value whatever to unprejudiced persons. The official bistory of the rebellion, whether political or military, is the most unre liable which we now have; and any further addition to it will be a more multiplication of words without ideas, and falsehoods without sense or decency. From time immemorial official reports have been magnificent lies; and gotten up under the auspices of the present

corrupt Congress will be without dignity, originality or truth.

The Case of ex-Postmaster Fowler.

The action of the government authorities in

entering a nolle prosequi in the indictment against Isaac V. Fowler, for embezzlement of the public funds while Postmaster of New York some years ago, has naturally excited no little comment among all classes. With many, perhaps, the result of this long latent prosecution finds favor upon the grounds urged by the District Attorney in presenting the case that the New York public were magnanimous and forgiving. The argument may weigh with others, that Fowler did not enjoy the fruits of the defalcation himself, and that he was not only urged to the commission of the theft by his political friends, but that the money was appropriated to the uses of a political party, with the knowledge if not the actual sanction of the Postmaster General's Department at Washington. To our mind these facts, if they be true, are an aggravation of the offence, and we are disposed to regard the matter of the defalcation and the condoning of the offence by the government authorities as a great moral wrong, a dangerous precedent, and a proceed ing wholly unworthy of a great, free republi can government like ours. It presents itself to us as an incentive to crime on the part of public officials. What right has the governnent or the political party is represents to authorize the stealing of the public funds for party purposes-admitting that these were the aces under which this defalcation arose—and not the personal extravagances of the individual officeholder? For Fowler, personally, we have no ill will. If he was used as a tool by politicians we regret his weakness, but we protest against the principle introduced into our system of dispensing law and justice as developed in this case. The poor man who steals the price of a loaf to keep his children, it may be, from starvation, finds no favor. The State Prison is his doom but people will argue that a man who happen to be a politician can go scot free for a more heinous offence; in fact, that politics, when used in behalf of the ruling powers legalize felony.

It is against the bad moral effect or such course on the part of the government that we protest. The case of Fowler is but a single illustration. This course may be and probably has been pursued in many other cases. W have seen young men led astray, in commercial life, into the commission of crimes against the community consigned to Sing Sing for a term of years, which they will probably serve out while fellows who have some strong pelitical affiliations and political friends are pardoned after a few weeks' incarceration. The effect of such proceedings is more demoralizing than can be easily imagined. It is a temptation to commit crime of which many avail themselves and which has an evil influence upon the en-

tire community. If Fowler had any of the instincts of an nonest man he would rather feel relief in his unobserved exile, conscious of the wrong he has done, than seek to return to the scenes of public life of which he once made so conspi cuous a feature No doubt he will be received here on his return with the same éclat that the rougher elements of New York society accorded to Bill Poole on his decease. The sacheme of Tammany and the braves of all the democratic strongholds will receive him with a cordial embrace; but we should suppose that the ex-Postmaster would prefer the retirement which comfort abroad for some years past to the un enviable notoriety which awaits him here.

The story of this defalcation has been dead for many years. The public had forgotten it, and the name of the official defaulter had been blotted almost out of memory by the frequent cases of a similar character that have since occurred. But the whole tale is revived by the late judicial action, and we are reminded thereby of the disgraceful fact that for the past five years or more men of influence in the political world, men even in judicial station, have been exercising their power to procure pardon for a man who, whatever the extenuating of the public Treasury, of money obtained from the hard-working and heavily-taxed people. We are compelled, in the performance of our duty as conservators of public morality and public justice, to condemn the encourage ment offered to crime in official station which the law officers of the government have thought proper to extend in this case. It is a dangerous example to set in the very woakest point

of our whole governmental system THE LAMIRANDE EXTRADITION CASE.—The sin gular escape of Sureau Lamirande from the custody of one of the Deputy Marshals in this city develops a very remarkable mode of dealing with important prisoners. Here was a man accused of embezzling funds from the branch Bank of France at Poictiers, who escaped from that country and came to this city and was here arrested on that charge. His case has been under examination for some time past before a United States Commissioner and was so nearly concluded that the counse on both sides were to sum up the case on Tues day; but, owing to the illness of the attorney for the defence the final argument was post poned until Thursday. The Deputy Sheriff then left the court and took the prisoner to a private boarding house in an aristocratic portion of the city, to obtain a dinner. While there, Lamirande offered the officer in charge a glass of claret, which he drank, and soon after fell asleep. As might have been expected, when the Deputy Marshal awoke from his nap, the prisoner had absconded, leaving the officer of the court locked up in his room The prisoner no doubt concluded that it was only fair that the officer who shared his meals and wine should also bear a portion of the confinement under lock and key.

Now this system of taking men arrested for great offences out to dine at whatever place they may select, may be in accordance with the established custom; if so, the sooner the system is abolished the better. Had the prisoner been some poor man without funds, who had stolen sufficient to keep himself and family from starving, he would doubtless have been hurried off to jail in the most unceremonious manner, and perhaps beaten with a club if he had suggested the idea of stopping at a restaurant for a lunch. But here is a man who is charged with robbing a bank of several thousand francs, and is therefore supposed to have plenty of funds, and this is sufficient to induce the officer of the law to grant aur refor a lunch. But bere is a man who is charged

quest that he may ask, and to go out of his way in order to give the prisoner an opportunity to dine at his favorite place. This in effect is nothing more nor less than toadying to wealth, a practice which is becoming too frequent among our officials, and is a disgrace to the American people. Because a man has a little money the marshal consents to become the ser vant of the man he is directed to lock firmly up in jail to await his trial. The next we shall hear will be that the officers of our courts are becoming the servants and valets of the rich culprits, and contenting themselves with exercising their authority upon some poor fellow who has been obliged to steal a loaf of bread to keep from starving. This case is not the first of the kind on record, and it is time that an example should be made by the punishmen of the negligent official, and this mode of treat ing men arrested for grave offences stopped We have had quite enough of that kind of extradition for our own credit.

Progress of Events in Mexico. The imperial establishment in Mexico is tainly approaching its end. We never doubted that the end must come sooner or later, for it was impossible that any government inimical to the will of the American people and to the time-honored policy of the American govern ment could continue to exist in that country But the circumstances under which the so called empire of Maximilian was created ren dered its existence more precarious and short lived. We can only wonder that the acknow ledged astate Emperor of the French displayed so little sagacity in attempting to es tablish an empire on our border, and that under a European Prince, in direct defiance of the Monroe doctrine and the sentiment of the American people. A any time this would have been regarded an offence and a grave breach of international comity; but as this attempt was made when the United States government had its hands full of domestic trouble the unfriendly act was much aggravated. It was like kicking a man when he is down. Consequently it aroused our pride and provoked our indignation. To permit Maximilian to remain in Mexico, there fore, would be a standing insult to this great nation. This was utterly impossible. Our timepowered policy and self-respect equally demanded the removal of the imperial establishment. We have been very moderate in our treatment of the case, as a great people can afford to be; we have not declared war against either France or Maximilian, but we have protested, and that has been sufficient. The empire rapidly crumbles to pieces under the moral resistance of the great republic.

The news dated at Tampico on the 19th, Mexico city the 22d, and Vers Cruz the 26th of June, which we publish to-day is very encouraging to the liberal cause President Juarez, with his Cabinet and departments of government, were about to leave El Paso for the city of Chihuahus on the 10th ultimo, the State of that name being free from imperialists. Since that time Juarez has heard, probably, of the cap ture of Matamoros by his forces; and in that event it is believed he would advance still further and establish his government at Monterey. The French were leaving all the northern States, and the limits of the ephemeral empire were daily becoming mere and more limited Marshal Bazzine, excited and considerably alarmed by the news of the recent defects of the imperial forces in the field, had mounted his way home and out out trees. San Lais Potosi, with the reported intention of opening an active campaign against the liberals in the northwest, and thus retrieving, if possible, the prestige of the French military name. It appears, however, as if the Marsha would be very well pleased if he could now assure himself of being able to retire the French army in safety from the violated soil of

The city of Tampico was closely besieged by the liberals on the 19th of June, the troops of Juarez making a few spirited dashes into the very streets of the place and inflicting severe injuries on the imperialists before they retired With the evacuation of the country by the fresh efforts, and we see how well they are

But it is not only the resolution or courage of the Mexicans that Maximilian has to contend against; he is beset by another evil that will soon overwhelm blm. His treasury is empty, and no one will give him credit. His form friends and supporters, seeing the desperate situation he is in, begin to desert him, like rate deserting a sinking ship. We publish in another part of the paper a despatch from General Almonte, Maximilian's Minister in Paris, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, complaining that the Imperial Mexican Logation in that city and elsewhere abroad cannot get any more money to pay their bills. The despatch, which was interrupted and is genuine, is written in a very lugubrious and despairing strain, and shows how rapidly the ratting process is going on. The Financial Committee of Mexico in l'aris would pay no more drafts; and his Excellency, Senor Almonte, thought it "disagreeable occurrence" and a "painful position" to be placed in. Our telegraphic report from Washington, last night, states that news has been received in that city from Vera Cruz, under date of the 21st of June, to the effect that Marshal Bagaine had agreed to pay the most pressing money wants of the Emperor, to the extent of five thousand dollars monthly, the cash to be taken from the French army chest ; the Austrian prince thus becoming in reality a military pensioner of the Bona-parte. We think the Emperor Napoleon s treating his royal brother and proteye very shabbily, and we recommend Maximilian to go home at once and take command of the Austrian navy. Napoleon is secrotly arrayed against his native country, Austria, and his brother, Francis Joseph, and may soon become an open enemy, and Maximilian may have an opportunity of avenging himself for such shabby treatment. At all events 'als fream of an empire in Mexico is all up. The persistent opposition and courage of the Mexicans, the complete failure to raise means to pay even the bills of his servants alroad. the troubles in Europe, which will prevent him obtaining any aid from there, the desertion of his false friends and the determination of the

United States not to tolerate his government.

all warn him in a loud voice to leave the soil

The Calamity in Portland-Almost the Annihilation of an American Com-mercial City-Appeal to the Benevolone of New York.

We published yesterday accounts of the tarrible conflagration which commenced in the city of Portland, Maine, on the evening of the Fourth of July, and had not been extinguished at the closing of our latest despatch. The fire compenced in a small wooden building, and under the pressure of a strong gale of wind swallowed up one-third of the city. The burnt district extends already a mile and a half in one direction and a quarter of a mile in another. It embraces not only the principal business portion of the city, including banks, wareouses, hotels, churches, &c., but also the residences of merchants and others, thus occasioning a double affliction, depriving citizens not only of their places of business but of their homes—literally burning them out of house and store. Two thousand families, or, estimating each family to be composed of five persons, ten thousand individuals, including women and children, are rendered houseless by this dire calamity. Most of the provision stores and markets have been consumed, and there is consequently a great lack of food as well as of shelter among the destitute. Briefly, a state of famine and destitution prevails in a once thriving American commercial city. What is the duty of the commercial metro

polis of the country upon a melancholy occa-sion like this? The answer will come home to every philanthrophic heart. It is to render promptly material assistance to the sufferers. The city of New York, the first among our commercial cities, should be among the leading cities to advance the required aid. Our active merchants have never been slow to respond to an appeal like this; our retired merchants have always responded nobly on such occasions; our millionaires have invariably taken part in bestowing a share of the blessings of wealth upon a stricken community, and the local authorities have seized such opportunities to accomplish some good for their suffering fellow-creatures. Let them and all our charitably disposed citizens take immediate steps toward relieving the suffering citizens of Portland in this lamentable ex-tremity. We are glad to perceive that Mayor Hoffman, with that instinctive sentiment of philanthropy and justice which actuates his public acts, has issued a proclamation calling upon our citizens to contribute their sid in this cause; and we trust it will be cordially received and responded to. Contributions will be sent free by express and steamships to the afflicted population of Portland. Let it be but remembered that a visitation like this upon the city of New York would comparatively render three hundred and fifty thousand people houseless and destroy one-third of the business portion of the metropolis, and we are confident our citizens will unanimously come forward and extend the required relief.

Fire-Eaters Wanted In Washington.

There are a number of Southern fire-enters of the blood-and-thunder order scattered over the seceded Stafes. Since the close of the war they have been out of employment, and are consequently seedy, thirsty and hard-up. While the reballion lasted they seldom or never showed themselves at the front; but there was plenty of occupation for them in the rear, where they hung Union men, confiscated cotton, robbed and persecuted women and children, whipped and flayed negroes, enjoyed themselves augely and lived upon the fat of the land and the best in the market. The contrast between this happiness and their present forlorn condition is deplorable. They dare not interfere with the negroes, except in remote corners of the South where United States officials do not yet appear; and they cannot even get up a decent fight, except among themselves, as in the recent case of the Pollards at Richmond. Poor, moody, out at elbows, out of liquors and out of business, these fire eaters do not know what to do with them. selves.

Let us give them a bit of practical advice.

They are wanted at Washington, and can make money there without having to earn it by hard scend. At Washington there are a lot of radical Congressmen, all anxious for a renomination, and sil extremely doubtful about their chances of getting it. They feel that nothing will save them from oblivion except some stirring excitement that shall make nartyrs of them, and cause an outburst of popular sympathy in their favor. For a good flogging, a triffing and not very painful stab or pistol shot, aimed at some portion of their anatomy, not necessarily vital, they will pay roundly. If the attack upon them could be made by a notorious Southerner and were performed in public and accompanied by the phrase, "Let me kill this great Union patriot," or words to that effect, five hundred dollars would not be too much for the job. Ben Wade tried this dodge some time ago, by representing that a visitor who came to ask him political favor was an assassin, determined to deprive the Union of the services of the immortal Wade. This worked very well for a while, until somebody exposed it. In the absence of any fire-enters Grinnell got himself aned by General Rosseau; but unfortunately he timed the affair wrongly, and another man was being nominated in lows at about the time that Grinnell was being flogged in Washington. Still, all the country papers said that Grinnell would have been renominated had the intelligence reashed Iowa soon enough. Instead of insulting our brave generals let the radical Congressmen employ regular fire-eaters to make martyrs of them, and they can be flogged at any moment they like, and thus secure their renominations.

Amasements.

At Wood's theatre, Broadway, Mr. Barton Hill, the comedian, gives his last representations of Brother Sam co-day, at the matince and in the evening. The Worrell at he placed at the matinie.

The last matines performance of the season at Youy; Pastor's Opera House, in the Bowery, takes place at the esual hour this afternoon. The programme includes the City Messenger, Stuniping the Country, Objeile and sabeth, Expressof Spiritualism and other pie cea.

Charley White's combination troups will appear in a maline performance at Mechanics' (Bryanta') Hall, Broadway, commercing at half-past two violock. There will be a grand builet and many other at ractions. Mr. Theodore Thomas will give a Distinct at Koch's Terrace Garden, on Third avenue, at four o clock and an evening performance at eight. IPA orchestral garden

concerts have become quite popular, and furnish excel-tent music to the large audiences which nightly crowd

An orthograf concert will be given at Lion Park this afformmen under the disjouen of Carl Bergmann